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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *January 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended December 29, 1901. There were 335 deaths from all causes, an increase of 49 as compared with the preceding week. There were 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as before; 2 from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 34 from smallpox, an increase of 3; 5 from typhoid fever, a decrease of 3; none from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; none from measles, a decrease of 2; 3 from whooping cough, a decrease of 1; 9 from plague, an increase of 3; none from lymphatitis, a decrease of 2; 53 from tuberculosis, an increase of 12.

I have also to inform you that I have received a communication from the United States legation to the effect that by official announcement of December 24 the city and port of Glasgow have been declared clean.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,

Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *January 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended January 5, 1902. There were 314 deaths from all causes as compared with 335 during the preceding week, a decrease of 21. There were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 7 from yellow fever, an increase of 5; 26 from smallpox, a decrease of 8; 6 from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; 1 from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 3 from whooping cough, the same as before; 5 from plague, a decrease of 4; 1 from lymphatitis *pernicioso*, an increase of 1, and 56 from tuberculosis, an increase of 3.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,

Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *January 17, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended January 12, 1902. There were 336 deaths from all causes, an increase of 22 as compared with the preceding week. There were 5 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 6 from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 34 from smallpox, an increase of 8; 7 from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; none from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; 1 from whooping cough, a decrease of 2; 8

from plague, an increase of 3; 1 from lymphatitis pernicioso, the same as before; and 54 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2.

Respectfully,
 EDWARD W. AMES,
Vice Consul-General and Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against West Indian Islands.

TRINIDAD, BRITISH WEST INDIES, *January 16, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the Department of State that the quarantine imposed on the West Indian Islands has been raised (vide my dispatches Nos. 72 and 73, dated December 9 and December 13, 1901, respectively).

Respectfully,
 ALVIN SMITH,
United States Consul.
 HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

CUBA.

Vital statistics of Havana for December, 1901—The mosquito and yellow fever.

HAVANA, CUBA, *January 9, 1902.*

SIR: I herewith forward vital statistics for the month of December, 1901. The last month of the year 1901 shows the same steady improvement in general sanitary conditions that has been going on for the other months. The number of deaths, 463, gives a death rate of 20.47. In December, 1900, there were 485 deaths, giving a death rate of 23.28. Since last December the population of Havana, outside of the ordinary increase, has been augmented by the incorporation of the suburb of Regla.

Taking the last nine years of Spanish rule, from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, we find that the minimum number of deaths for December occurred in 1893, when there were 517, with a death rate of 28.32; the maximum, 1,924 deaths, in 1897, giving a rate of 100.08 per 1,000.

Taking the three years of American occupation, we have for December, 1899, 534 deaths; for December, 1900, 485 deaths, and for December, 1901, 463 deaths, showing a progressive decrease, which is the best indication of the general sanitary conditions of the city, and places Havana in the class of healthy cities of the civilized world, having an equal population.

Very few cases of infectious diseases occurred during the month and not a case of either yellow fever or smallpox. The last case of smallpox occurred in July, 1900, and the last case of yellow fever on September 28, 1901. There were but 4 deaths from typhoid fever during the month.

I consider any likelihood of yellow fever for this season as about over, and for this reason, I felt justified in decreasing the work of the department to a very great extent. The mosquito work, however, will be kept up during the winter, and the report shows that the amount of work done in this line is undiminished.

In the report, we have designated the brigade working in the city as the "Stegomyia brigade," as this brigade has principally to do with this mosquito; and the brigade working in the suburbs as the "Anopheles brigade," as this mosquito is generally found in that district.